



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

versatile genius though he be, Dr ten Kate is not the author of the *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, which an evident printer's slip in the bibliography would have us believe. But all this is perhaps hypercritical, for the excellent map, compiled to a large extent from the author's personal observations, alone more than compensates for any sins of omission or commission. The fact remains that we have here the most useful and illuminating work on Lower California that has appeared, and the only one well worthy of the name since the days of the Spanish missionaries.

The publishers have done their full share toward making the book attractive, both in letterpress and in illustrations. The latter are from Mr North's photographs and comprise a number of views of importance not only to the general student but to the ethnologist and the historian as well.

F. W. HODGE.

The Principles of Anthropology and Sociology in Their Relations to Criminal Procedure. By MAURICE PARMELEE, M.A. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1908. 12°, 410 pp.

This brief treatise on criminology concerns itself with criminal procedure as an application of the scientific principles of criminology so far discovered. Naturally, the main thesis is introduced by a detailed statement of what has so far resulted from criminological investigation. The author states that the development of what may be called the science of criminology began with the intense interest in social problems aroused by the eighteenth century philosophers (Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, the Encyclopedists, etc.), in response to which a critical examination was made of the naïve criminal procedure in vogue at that time, leading to the formulation of principles, chiefly deductive, based on the assumptions of a free will, absolute moral responsibility, and the theory of social contract. Later, about 1876, the formal inauguration of inductive criminological research may be said to have taken place under the leadership of Lombroso. Thus there are two schools of criminology: the deductive, or classical, and the inductive, or positive school. The author makes it clear, however, that this is not to be taken as a distinction between a subjective and an objective point of view, since the positive school seeks data "both inside and outside of the wrong-doer." Thus the later school employs the methods of psychology and sociology, as well as those of the more objective sciences. As its name implies, its primary concern is the accumulation of facts with which theories of practical procedure may be constructed.

The second chapter of the book reviews the results of the positive

school under the caption Criminal Anthropology and Sociology. Lombroso, Garofalo, and Ferri are considered the founders of this school — all Italians, — hence the name, Italian school of criminology, often found in current literature. Of these, Lombroso may be considered the anthropologist, or better the morphologist; Garofalo the sociologist, and Ferri the jurist; that is, each starts from a different point of view, but all reach the same problem and use essentially the same method. It appears that, to this school, crime is a natural phenomenon and not an artificial thing created by the law. The author gives an abstract of the works of these leaders, though without very satisfactory critical estimates of their conclusions. He calls special attention to Lombroso's later views, that atavism, both psychological and morphological, is but one factor in the production of crime; and that pathological conditions, or the "sick-man" view, must be given large representation. He summarizes the present situation as follows:

"This variety of theories shows the complexity of the problem of criminality. It indicates the large number of forces which cause the criminal. To the study of these causes must be brought the aid of many sciences, among them biology, anthropology, the medical sciences, psychiatry, etc. It is evident that no unilateral theory can answer this problem, but that a very broad and synthetic theory alone can serve this purpose."

The author reviews, rather too briefly, the question of a criminal type. He recounts some of the objections raised against Lombroso's anatomical and anthropometric data, from which it appears that, after all, the existence of a homogeneous group of individuals given to crime has not been proven. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the Italian school has given a strong presumption that those who commit crime are most frequently marked by unusual organic and psychological variations. While the author is doubtless correct in dismissing the question of a criminal type as a matter of definition, it will not do to ignore the problem of the existence, or non-existence, of more frequent variations among those who commit crime. Since the Italian school claims to have a basis in fact for its principles of procedure, it is not clear just how criminal anthropology can be relegated to a secondary place.

The greater part of the book is given to the definition of crime, theories of punishment, criminal law and procedure, the police agency, and a critical review of the methods employed in criminal courts. As a matter of interest it may be noted that the indeterminate sentence and probational parole originated in America; that the present system of trial is

little more than the old method by combat, with the judge or jury as umpire; and that the present criminal law takes no account of scientific data. The chapter on evidence is especially suggestive and reviews at length the recent work of Münsterberg on the psychological problems involved in securing testimony. Throughout the entire work the author is ever conscious of the great complexity of causes and conditions involved in criminal phenomena, and has, on the whole, made what appears to be a clear, concise exposition of the present status of criminology.

CLARK WISSLER.

The Hearing of Primitive Peoples: An Experimental Study of the Auditory Acuity and the Upper Limit of Hearing of Whites, Indians, Filipinos, Ainu and African Pigmies. By FRANK G. BRUNER, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Department of Child Study and Pedagogic Investigation, Public Schools, Chicago. (Columbia Contributions to Philosophy and Psychology, Vol. XVII, No. 3.) New York: The Science Press, 1908. 8°, 113 pp.

Until the appearance of this monograph, the only systematic study of the psychology of the lower civilized peoples was that of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits. Loose and various opinions have been expressed by persons in contact with such peoples, and numerous anecdotes collected in which differences in sensory discrimination and other activities are affirmed or denied, as the case might be; but, with the exceptions just noted, no data of real positive value have been published. Dr Bruner confined his investigations to the determination of the auditory acuity and the upper limit of hearing among Indians, Filipinos, Ainu and African Pigmies, as represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. To these results were added those of white people taken under the same conditions. The Indians tested were 10 Cocopas, 7 Kwakiutls, 4 Tehuelches, and 63 members of the Model Indian school (largely of mixed blood). The Filipinos comprised 107 members of the constabulary, chiefly from the Christianized tribes, together with 13 Filipino college students. The 6 so-called Pigmies were Batwas, Batsubas, and a Cheri Cheri.

The first chapter of the monograph is given to a statement of the racial and tribal relations among the individuals tested, with occasional comment on their relative intelligence as inferred from their cultures. The remainder of the work is divided into two parts: the first treating of the upper limit of audibility; the second, auditory acuity. Under the former head we have an historical review of the special investigation of the upper threshold of hearing, beginning with the observations of Helm-